

REMARKS

Favorable reconsideration of this application, as presently amended and in light of the following discussion, is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-9, 11-16, 19, 21-23, and 26 are currently pending. Claims 1, 15, 16, 19, 22, and 23 have been amended; and Claim 26 has been added by the present amendment. The changes and additions to the claims are supported by the originally filed specification and do not add new matter.

In the outstanding Office Action, Claims 15 and 16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, regarding a question of antecedent basis; Claims 1-5, 22, and 23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/007369 to Saravanan (hereinafter “the ‘369 application”) in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0163372 to Kolsy (hereinafter “the ‘372 application”), further in view of Stonehenge (“Web Techniques Column 56”); Claim 6 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the ‘369 and ‘372 applications, further in view of Stonehenge and U.S. Patent No. 6,865,593 to Reshef et al. (hereinafter “the ‘593 patent”); Claim 7 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the ‘369 and ‘372 applications, further in view of Stonehenge, the ‘593 patent, and U.S. Patent No. 5,875,443 to Nielson (hereinafter “the ‘443 patent”); Claim 8 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the ‘369 and ‘372 patents, further in view of the Stonehenge reference, the ‘593 patent, the ‘443 patent, and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0131316 to Brown et al. (hereinafter “the ‘316 application”); Claim 9 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the ‘369 and ‘372 application, further in view of Stonehenge and U.S. Patent No. 6,470,338 to Rizzo et al. (hereinafter “the ‘338 patent”); Claims 11-16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the ‘369 and ‘372 applications, further in view of Stonehenge and U.S.

Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0107699 to Rivera et al. (hereinafter “the ‘699 application”), further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0014479 to Shafron et al. (hereinafter “the ‘479 application”); Claim 19 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the ‘369 and ‘372 applications, further in view of the Stonehenge reference and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0037261 to Meffert et al. (hereinafter “the ‘261 application”); and Claim 21 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the ‘369 and ‘372 applications, further in view of the Stonehenge reference and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2001/0029521 to Matsuda et al. (hereinafter “the ‘521 application”).

Applicants wish to thank the Examiner for the interview granted Applicants’ representative on July 26, 2007, at which time a proposed amendment to the claims was discussed. At the conclusion of the interview, the Examiner agreed that the amended claims would overcome the outstanding rejection of the claims.

Applicants respectfully submit that the rejections of Claims 15 and 16 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, are rendered moot by the present amendment to Claims 15 and 16. Claims 15 and 16 have been amended to address the antecedent basis question noted in the outstanding Office Action. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that the rejections of Claims 15 and 16 are rendered moot.

Claim 1 is directed to an information providing apparatus for providing prescribed information to a user terminal, comprising: (1) a frame page creator configured to create a frame page requested from the user terminal, the frame page having a plurality of frames, the frame page creator including (a) a loading module configured to extract an argument from a first URL transmitted from the user terminal, create a loading page that contains the extracted argument, the argument being used to specify information to be displayed in one of the frames and a display mode of another of the frames, and transmit the created loading page to

the user terminal; and (b) a frame page module configured to receive a second URL supplied from the user terminal based on the loading page and to create the frame page having the plurality of frames to be displayed according to the argument in the loading page.

Regarding the rejection of Claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 103, the Office Action asserts that the '369 application discloses everything in Claim 1 with the exception of the argument not containing the path name, and the loading page module configured to create a loading page that contains the extracted argument, the argument being used to specify the requested frame page and a display mode of the frame page, a second URL supplied from the user terminal based on the loading page, and the frame page being displayed according to the display mode specified in the loading page, and relies on the '372 application and the Stonehenge reference to remedy those deficiencies.

The '369 application is directed to a network navigation method including the steps of receiving page instructions for displaying a first web page, wherein the page instructions include frame instructions for displaying an application on the first web page. Further, the '369 application discloses that the network navigation method includes the step of receiving new page instructions for displaying a second web page, determining that the second web page includes the application, and formatting the second web page for display based on the new page instructions and the application instructions, if the second web page includes the application. However, Applicants respectfully submit that the '369 application merely discloses a conventional JAVA frame page.

However, as admitted in the outstanding Office Action, the '369 application fails to disclose a loading page module configured to extract an argument from a first URL transmitted from the user terminal, create a loading page that contains the extracted argument, the argument being used to specify information to be displayed in one of the frames and a display mode of another of the frames, and a frame page module configured to

create the frame page to be displayed according to the argument in the loading page, as recited in Claim 1.

Further, as admitted in the outstanding Office Action, the '369 application fails to disclose a frame page module that is configured to receive a second URL supplied from the user terminal based on the loading page, as recited in Claim 1.

The '372 application discloses that content frames and advertisement frames can be sent to a user, wherein the advertisement frames can be randomly changed and sent at different times. As shown in Figure 5, the '372 application discloses that the user '505 clicks on a hyperlink in the content frame, which causes a JAVA script in the content frame to notify the advertisement frame to stop displaying the advertisement in the advertisement frame. Further, the '372 application discloses that the content program module 510 can send a start advertisement display request 512 to the advertisement program module 515.

However, as admitted in the outstanding Office Action the '372 patent fails to disclose a loading page module configured to extract an argument, created a loading page that contains the extracted argument, the argument being used to specify information to be displayed in one of the frames and a display mode of another of the frames, as recited in Claim 1.

Moreover, Applicants respectfully submit that the '372 application fails to disclose a frame page module configured to receive a second URL supplied from the user terminal based on the loading page, as recited in Claim 1. In this regard, the Office Action refers to paragraph 71 in the '372 application as disclosing this limitation. However, an examination of this section in the '372 application reveals that it relates to the interaction diagram shown in Figure 5. Figure 5 illustrates that the user 505 clicks on a hyperlink, but does not disclose a frame page module receiving a second URL supplied from the user terminal based on a loading page, as required by Claim 1. Applicants respectfully submit that this is not

equivalent to the second URL recited in Claim 1, since the '372 application only discloses receiving a single URL from a user terminal.

The Stonehenge reference is directed to a chat server and a chat client written in the Perl language. In particular, the Office Action has cited to lines 53-74 in a program listing of the web chat server.¹ The Stonehenge reference discloses that lines 53-65 of the program handle the "read" window, while lines 66-80 handle the "write" window. However, Applicants note that the Office Action fails to identify which variable in the code listing in the Stonehenge reference reads on the claimed argument.

Applicants respectfully submit that the Stonehenge reference fails to disclose a loading page module configured to extract an argument from a first URL transmitted from the user terminal. While the Examiner has identified a piece of code that arguably contains some type of "argument" (such as the name and message parameters listed in lines 70 and 71), such arguments appear to be completely unrelated to a first URL transmitted from a user terminal, as required by Claim 1. Rather, the Stonehenge "arguments" appear to be unrelated to the invention of Claim 1.

Moreover, Applicants respectfully submit that the Stonehenge reference fails to disclose a loading page module that is configured to create a loading page that contains the extracted argument, the argument being used to specify information to be displayed in one of the frames and a display mode of another of the frames, as recited in Claim 1. For example, the name and message parameters in the chat program code do not specify a requested frame page, nor do they specify a display mode of another of the frames. Rather, the name and message parameters are merely the name and message of a chat user to be entered into the

¹ Applicants note that the Office Action has cited and provided only pages 3 and 6-8 of the Stonehenge reference. In particular, Applicants note that the *description* of the program lines cited by the Office Action is not contained in the pages provided by the Office. It is unclear to Applicants why the Office has cited only selected pages in the Stonehenge reference, but has omitted a description of the lines in the code cited by the Examiner.

chat. The name and message parameters have nothing to do with a display mode of a frame page. Moreover, if the code identified in the Stonehenge reference by the Office Action is part of a “loading page” module, it is unclear how the claimed argument, which has not been identified in this code, has any relation to the frame page module, which is configured to create a frame page and display it according to the argument in the loading page.

Accordingly, no matter how the teaching of the ‘369 and ‘372 applications and the Stonehenge reference are combined, the combination does not teach or suggest a loading page module configured to extract an argument from a first URL transmitted from the user terminal, create a loading page that contains the extracted argument, the argument being used to specify information to be displayed in one of the frames and a display mode of another of the frames, as well as the second URL recited in Claim 1. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established and that the rejection of Claim 1 should be withdrawn.

Independent Claims 22 and 23 recite limitations analogous to the limitations recited in Claim 1. Accordingly, for reasons analogous to the reasons stated above for the patentability of Claim 1, Applicants respectfully submit that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established and that the rejections of Claims 22 and 23 should be withdrawn.

Regarding the rejection of dependent Claims 6-9, 11-16, 19, and 21 under 35 U.S.C. § 103, Applicants respectfully submit that the ‘593 patent, the ‘443 patent, the ‘316 application, the ‘338 patent, the ‘699 application, the ‘479 application, the ‘261 application, and the ‘521 application fail to remedy the deficiencies of the ‘369 application, the ‘372 application, and the Stonehenge reference, as discussed above. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established and that the rejection of dependent Claims 6-9, 11-16, 19, and 21 should be withdrawn.

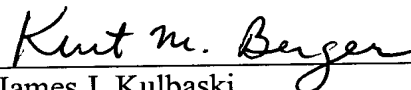
The present amendment also sets forth new Claim 26 for examination on the merits. New Claim 26, which depends from Claim 23, clarifies that the web page requesting means transmits a second request with a second URL containing the argument. No new matter has been added.

Thus, it is respectfully submitted that independent Claims 1, 22, and 23 (and all associated dependent claims) patentably define over any proper combination of the cited references.

Consequently, in view of the present amendment and in light of the above discussion, the outstanding grounds for rejection are believed to have been overcome. The application as amended herewith is believed to be in condition for formal allowance. An early and favorable action to that effect is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

OBLON, SPIVAK, McCLELLAND,
MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.



James J. Kulbaski
Attorney of Record
Registration No. 34,648

Customer Number
22850

Tel: (703) 413-3000
Fax: (703) 413 -2220
(OSMMN 03/06)

Kurt M. Berger, Ph.D.
Registration No. 51,461